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SUBWAY



Scenes of
Modern
NEW YORK



Class F128

Book 528





The City of New York



WHILE London may surpass it in population, and Paris in art and architecture, yet from the point of view of the living world—of industrial achievement—of commercial ambition—New York stands alone. Business, wealth, stupendous enterprises faultlessly consummated, gigantic undertakings that are impossible in the old world, flourish in New York, and failure in the broadest sense is an unknown quantity.

Twenty-storied buildings, mile-long bridges, tunnels beneath the earth, and elevated railroads above it, all contribute to reveal the limitless powers that here exist to satisfy the equally limitless necessities of the greatest city in the greatest nation on earth. Geographical conditions have had much to do with this. The long and narrow island of Manhattan has forced the city's growth in one direction only, hence a congested business district, and the greatest need of rapid transit. The skyscraper, the express elevator, the fast trolleys and trains, are the logical outcome of such conditions. Americanism rises to the task, overcomes every obstacle, and works out a commercial salvation impossible in any other country on the globe.

New York is now the financial and business center of the world. Its bank clearings exceed those of London nearly 50 per cent., and now that the manufactures of the United States exceed in volume those of any other country, New York has naturally become the greatest mart for the buying and selling of merchandise the world over. No vista of man's achievement can compare with the view spread before the traveler as his ocean steamship enters New York Harbor. The skyline is a study of heights and angles, of gigantic buildings following each other in rapid succession, that may well amaze mankind. Only a few years ago, the World Building with its fourteen stories taxed credibility. Now, this is but a pigmy compared with the American Surety, Bowling Green, Commercial Cable, the "Flatiron," and a score of others, while over all towers that enormous pile of steel and stone, the Park Row Building, a straight shaft toward the blue sky, counting thirty-one stories and measuring from sub-basement to flagstaff, 550 feet.

No city in the world possesses such magnificent hotels, nor so many of them—perfect palaces catering to the most fastidious tastes of a discriminating public. Then there are the parks—Central, Bronx, Van Cortlandt, and a hundred others, comprising unquestionably the largest and most elaborate park system in the world. Not less noted are the houses of New York's multi-millionaires. Fabulous in magnificence, they adorn Fifth Avenue, Riverside Drive and a score of lesser boulevards.

Nothing daunts the audacious boldness of New York. When one considers the proposal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to construct its tunnel from Jersey City under the Hudson, through Manhattan, and again under the East River to Brooklyn—of the marvelous Subway just completed, of the gigantic new East River bridges, of the projected theatres, hotels, office buildings, department stores, and all the rest, he may well pause in wonder and think—is there any limit to American ambition, determination, power, achievement?

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CITY HALL PARK is the center of political life in the great metropolis. Standing on the steps of the famous New York City Hall one gets a remarkable impression of the ceaseless energy of the city. Located near the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, in close contact with Newspaper Row and the Post Office and surrounded by many characteristic skyscrapers, the Park is one of the most interesting places in New York. Probably at no other point are so many thousands of people in sight. Here is one of the great stations of the Subway, and it was directly in front of the City Hall that the ground was first broken for that gigantic undertaking.



WASHINGTON SQUARE, at the beginning of 5th Avenue, is nine acres in extent. It was originally a Potter's Field, and later a camp ground during the Civil War. For over half a century it has been the chosen residential section of many old New York families, including the Stuyvesants, Rhinelanders, Potters, DePeysters, Coopers, and others. Their old-fashioned brick mansions impressively line the northern side of the Square. The stately Washington Arch, exquisitely modeled in marble from the design of Stanford White, was erected in 1880-92 to commemorate the inauguration of General George Washington as the first President. It cost \$250,000.



MULBERRY BEND PARK, running from Bayard to Park Street, and from Mulberry to Baxter Street, contains two and three-quarters acres of well-kept lawn. Imnumerable seats, a rest house and fountains are provided for the comfort and pleasure of the people. From here a fine view of the bay may be obtained. The BATTERY PARK is the name applied to the triangular green at the southern extremity of the city. It is always thronged with immigrants and loungers.



BROADWAY AT 34th STREET. At no other point in the city except perhaps at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge is street traffic so congested from time to time as at this busy corner. Surface cars moving in rapid succession on both Broadway and Sixth Avenue and the vast army of pedestrians and vehicles make this one of the most difficult crossings in New York. The view shows a station of the elevated road with entrances and exits and separate platforms for "up-town," and "down-town" trains. The elevated railroads are now operated by electricity and consist of four main double-track lines and a few short branches.



BROADWAY FROM CHAMBERS STREET. The great avenue of New York's business life. No other street in America can show such activity, such a variety of architecture, such throngs of people. The surface cars follow each other in a never-ending procession. Broadway starts at Bowling Green and extends to Yonkers, a distance of 14 miles.



WALL STREET. The money center of America, the test for political tides, the target for many a sermon. Fortunes made or lost every hour of the business day. In the center of the view is Trinity Church, at which point Wall Street begins, extending to the East River. The low building at the right is the U. S. sub-treasury; the skyscraper beyond, the Gillender Building.



THE BOWERY. A thoroughfare of world-wide fame. It derived its name from the "boweries" or farms between which it ran during the old Dutch days. In latter years the lower end grew to be a series of dives, saloons, shows, etc., and became the favorite resort of a tough element. Here the peculiar type of swaggering ruffian, "the Bowery boy," was developed. The street has lost much of its former bad repute, and the "boy" has disappeared. The milder young toughs of today are in turn giving way to the frugal and good-natured German and Jew. Better shops are being opened year by year. The Bowery now boasts the largest savings bank in the world.



NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING. At Broadway, 7th Avenue and 42d Street. The new home of the great newspaper, built especially to meet the requirements of modern journalism. It is a stately structure of 22 stories; rises 375 feet above and extends 55 feet below the sidewalk. A Subway station is in the basement.



THE FULLER BUILDING, known popularly as the "Flat-iron," is located on Broadway at the intersection of 23d Street and 5th Avenue. It has 20 stories and is 286 feet high. Its remarkable shape and conspicuous position have made it one of the best known buildings in the country.



Manhattan Life Building.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING. 66 Broadway, near Exchange Place. One of the tallest buildings in the city, having 23 stories, and towering 341 feet high. Very striking and ornate design. Home of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, organized 1850.



Standard Oil Building.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUILDING. Located at 26 Broadway, near Bowling Green. This structure has acquired fame as the headquarters of the gigantic trust which controls the petroleum industry of the world. The building is entirely occupied by the parent company or sub-companies which either produce, refine or transport oil or by-products.



COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING. Adjoins the Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street. An imposing office building given over to the business of the Commercial Cable system organized in 1884 by John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett. The offices of the Postal Telegraph-Cable, the German and Pacific cables are here.



HANOVER BANK BUILDING. Located on the southwest corner of Nassau and Pine Streets. This 22-story building, completed in 1901, is justly considered one of the finest office structures in the world. From an artistic standpoint it is a most pleasing example of sky-scraping architecture.



THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK. This splendid bank building is located at 13 William Street. The Corn Exchange Bank is capitalized at \$2,000,000, and has numerous branches at various points throughout the city.

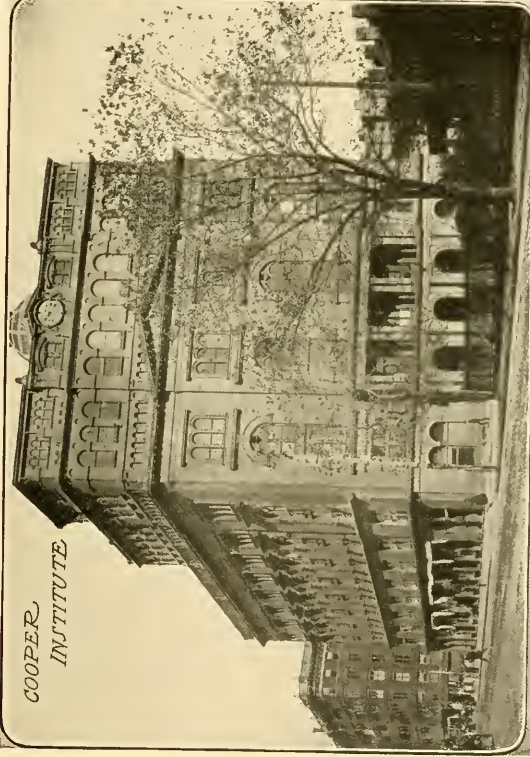


THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE occupies a handsome building in Hanover Square. It is built of yellow brick with stone facings and cost upwards of \$1,000,000. Here the American cotton quotations are made.

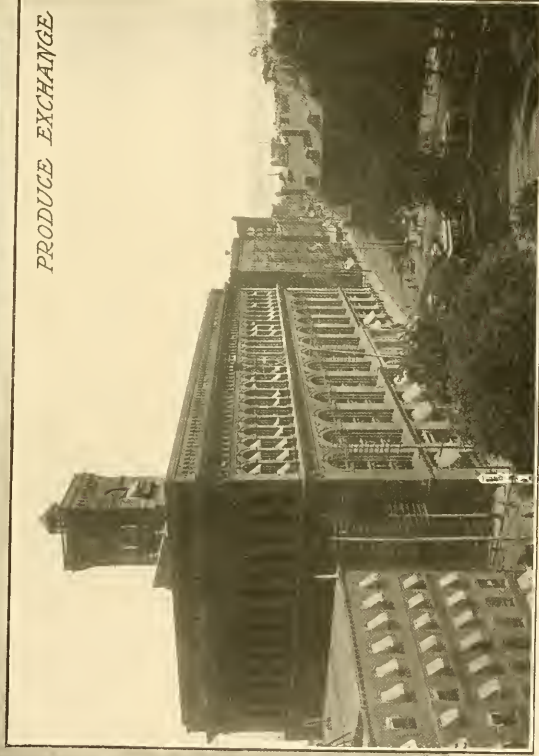


PARK ROW BOTTLING, Park Row, opposite Post office. This is the highest of New York's many skyscrapers, and surpasses anything of its kind in the world for height. It measures 300 feet from the sidewalk to top of towers, which afford a panoramic view of the great city. The 32 floors house more than 6,000 persons. Four letter carriers are required to distribute their mail.

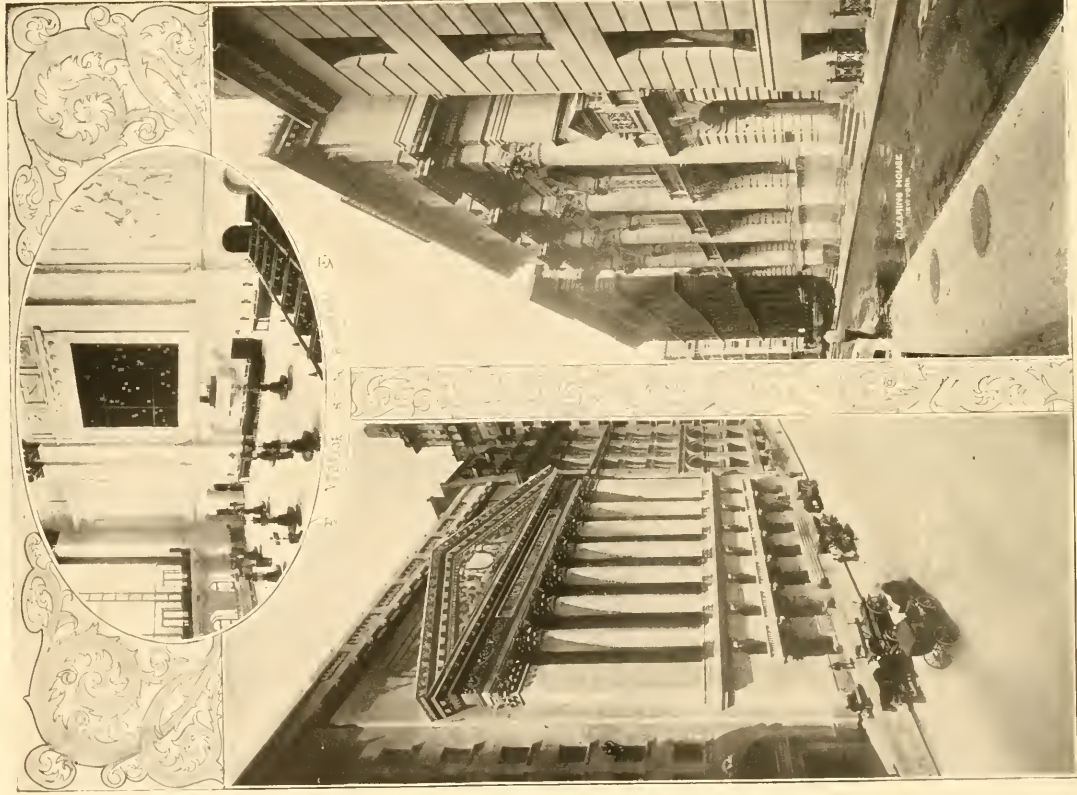
COOPER
INSTITUTE



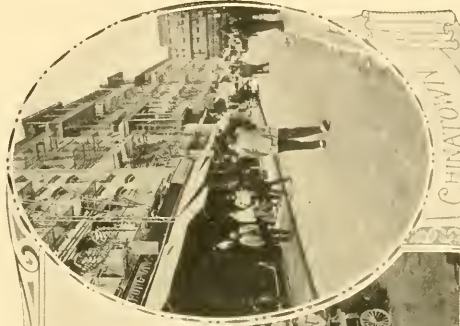
PRODUCE EXCHANGE



THE COOPER INSTITUTE, head of the Bowers, 3d and 4th Avenues, was founded by Peter Cooper for charitable educational purposes. Here night schools for the poor began.



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE occupies a beautiful white marble building, fronting on Broad Street, erected at a cost of over \$1,000,000. This institution is famous throughout the world for its enormous financial transactions. It has 1,100 members. Stocks have sold as high as \$81,000.
 THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE is a structure of imposing architecture on Cedar Street. Here the National Banks of the city "clear" the daily accumulation of checks on each other. The huge vaults are protected by every known device.



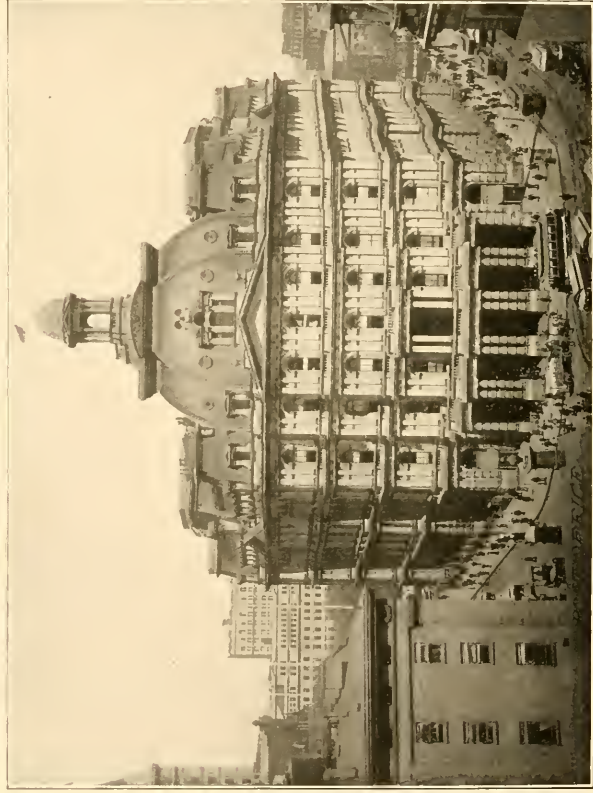
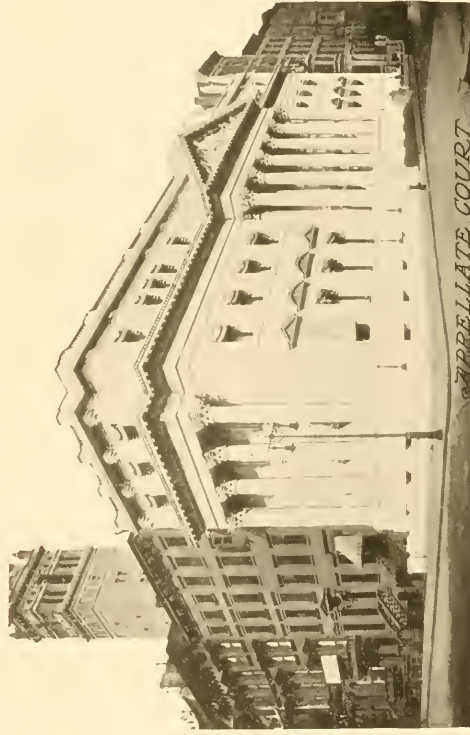
CHINATOWN



HESTER STREET

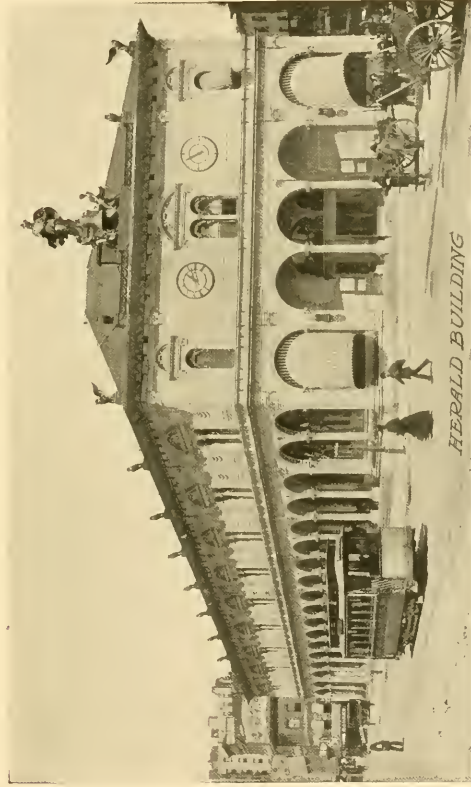


HESTER STREET



APPELLATE COURT. At the corner of Madison Avenue and 25th Street is located the Court House of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is a building of rare beauty. The exterior is adorned with sculpture, while within are mural decorations by the best American artists.

THE POST OFFICE, Broadway and Park Row, was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$30,000,000. It is one of the most impressive buildings in the city. An average of over 11,000,000 pieces of mail matter is handled here daily.





CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. North side of Liberty Street, corner of Liberty Place. Here is located the oldest commercial corporation in the United States, having been organized in 1768. The building, of white Vermont marble with a granite base, was erected in 1902 and cost over \$1,500,000. The main hall is 200x60 feet.



HALL OF RECORDS. Chambers, Reade and Center Streets. A splendid fire-proof structure, built of steel and Maine granite, for the safe-keeping of real estate deeds, mortgages, etc., of Manhattan Borough, also for Surrogates' Courts and City Offices. Erected 1904, and cost \$5,000,000.



GRAND CENTRAL STATION. 42d to 45th Streets, Vanderbilt Avenue to Depew Place. An immense six-storied building, reconstructed in 1888. The most convenient and capacious railroad station in the country. The New York terminus of the New York Central lines, comprising numerous railroads operating 11,126 miles east of the Mississippi. Here are terminal facilities also for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The great train shed is 500 feet long. It is estimated that 12,000,000 people pass through this station annually. The head offices of the New York Central and the New York offices of the New Haven road are on the upper floors.



THE HOTEL ASTOR. Long Acre Square and 44th Street. Erected in 1904 by William Waldorf Astor. One of the most sumptuous hotels in the world. Built of absolutely fireproof materials, contains six hundred guest rooms, large restaurants, grill room, palm garden, roof garden, etc. Great banquet halls, ball room and private dining rooms occupy an entire floor. One of the most interesting places in New York to visit is the vast wine cellar of the Hotel Astor.



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA, 5th Avenue, 33d and 34th Streets, is the largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. It is supposed to have cost upwards of \$12,000,000. There are accommodations for about 1,500 guests. The ball room is of unsurpassed magnificence, and regal decorations prevail throughout the house.



THE HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Avenue, southwest corner 30th Street. A ten-storied fireproof hotel built of Indiana gray limestone in the Italian-Renaissance style of architecture. It is the equal of any hotel in America, and enjoys the patronage of a most fastidious class of people.

Capt. Bernard J. Hayes, 63d Precinct.

Capt. William G. Hogan, 25th Precinct.

Capt. William H. Hodgins, 5th Precinct.



THE MAYOR AND REPRESENTATIVE POLICE OFFICERS

Mayor George B. McLellan.

Inspector Max F. Schmittberger.

Capt. Ernst Lindeman, 68th Precinct.

Capt. John W. O'Connor, 13th Precinct.

Capt. David Evans, 43d Precinct.

Inspector James Kane.

Capt. John Daley, 17th Precinct.



THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND REPRESENTATIVE OFFICERS

Commissioner William McAdoo.

Inspector Elbert O. Smith,

(Photo by Pirie MacDonald, "Photographer of Men.")

Capt. Patrick Byrne, 23d Precinct.

Inspector Thomas Murphy

Capt. Thomas Cullen, 70th Precinct.



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World Dome.

Park Row.

St. Paul.

Washington Life.

Bank of Commerce.

American Surety.
Equitable.

Trinity.

THE SKYSCRAPERS



Empire.

Manhattan Life.

Cable.

Columbia.

Standard Oil.

Bowling Green.

Washington.

Produce Exchange.

FROM THE HARBOR.



THE NORTH RIVER. The name applied to the Hudson where it flows between the city and the Jersey shore. The available North River water front of New York is estimated to be about 13 miles. Below 43d Street on the New York side the shore is lined with great steamboat docks and warehouses, and ferry slips. The Jersey City and Hoboken side is equally crowded. Many of the famous transatlantic lines have docks on the Jersey shore. The amount of daily traffic on these waters is enormous. Big liners, tugs, ferries, and canal boats are continually passing. The great freight and passenger ferries of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has a terminal in Jersey City, are a noticeable feature of every day life on the river.



IMMIGRANT STATION. These fine buildings of brick, stone and terra cotta are located on Ellis Island, a small island between the Liberty Statue and the Communipaw shore. Here thousands of immigrants are received daily and passed into the United States. All steerage passengers are transferred from the steamers in which they arrive, and before they can land, must be examined as to their eligibility as citizens, and be fully recorded. The Government never ceases to protect the immigrant until he is prepared to face the new conditions. Over 10,000,000 immigrants have entered the port of New York since 1880, and the annual average is about 600,000.



PARK ROW ENTRANCE TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE during the rush hours offers a scene unequalled anywhere. Hundreds of thousands of human beings crush and struggle in the general mix-up of vehicles and trolley-cars striving to board their home conveyance. The daily rush has been relieved to some extent since the opening of the new Williamsburg bridge, and will grow still less strenuous when the Manhattan and Blackwell's Island bridges, now in process of erection, are completed. At the left in the view is the entrance to the tall Pulitzer Building, the home of the great newspaper, "The New York World."



THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. Stretches from opposite City Hall Park to Fulton and Sand Streets, Brooklyn. This magnificent bridge was begun in 1870 and opened to the public in 1883. Cost, \$21,000,000. It consists of a central river span 1,595 feet long and two land spans, with a total length between terminals of 7,580 feet. The bridgeway carries two cable and two trolley car tracks, two wagon ways and a footpath. 4,000 cars and 2,000 vehicles pass east and west every day. The average number of passengers in twenty-four hours is 300,000. It is estimated that about 5,000,000,000 people have used this bridge since its opening.



A TANGLE
OF SPARS



THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, the greatest suspension bridge in the world, crosses the East River at the Grand Street Ferry to Broadway (Williamsburg) Brooklyn. It is a steel-towered suspension-cantilever structure with a length of 7,300 feet between terminals. The towers are 335 feet high. The central span is 1,000 feet long and 135 feet above the middle of the river. The bridgeway is 118 feet wide, and carries four trolley and two cable tracks, two roadways, two foot-paths, and two bicycle paths. Estimated cost, about \$21,000,000.



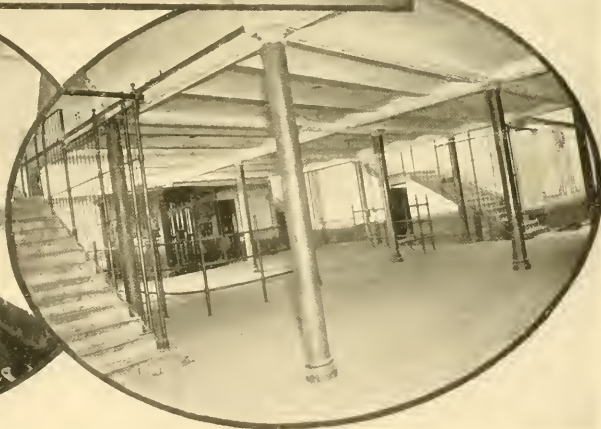
HIGH BRIDGE was built to carry the Croton Aqueduct across the Harlem Valley at 175th Street. It is supported by 13 arches resting on solid granite piers, and is 1,400 feet long.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE crosses the Harlem a short distance above High Bridge. It is built of steel, iron and stone and is 80 feet wide and 2,400 feet long.

THE EMPIRE TRACK, one of the most famous race tracks of the metropolis, is located at Mount Vernon in Westchester County.



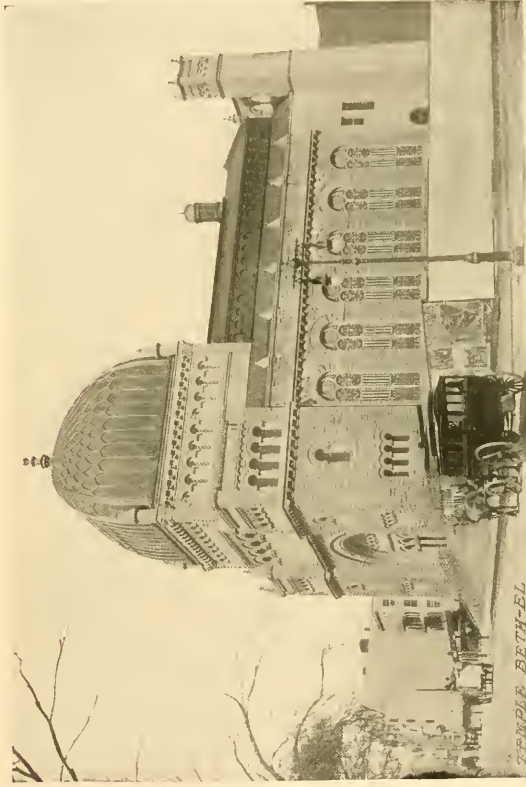
SUBWAY ENTRANCE, CITY HALL. The entrances and exits to the city's underground rapid transit system are a new feature of the streets of the metropolis. They are substantially built and of a pleasing design. The herebean undertaking was completed in 1907. Ultimate cost, \$82,000,000. Brooklyn Bridge is the terminal for all lines. Manhattan western section runs to Kingsbridge, eastern to Bronx Park. Brooklyn tunnel will pass under Broadway to South Ferry, thence under East River to Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues. Manhattan and Bronx lines reach Yonkers and Williamsbridge. Various branches and loop-lines connect the sections.



INTERIOR OF SUBWAY. The Subway is rectangular, 13 feet high and 25 feet wide for 2-track sections, 30 feet wide for 4-track sections. The bed is of concrete, with steel frame construction, concrete walls and roof, lined with asphalt and roofing-felt. It is mostly near the surface, but at certain points drops lower, notably at Columbus Avenue and 104th Street, where the cars pass at a depth of 80 feet. At 109th and 181st Streets are elevators to stations 130 feet below the surface. The motive power is electricity, using the third rail system. City Hall Park to 96th Street in 13 minutes.



MANHATTAN VIADUCT, Manhattanville. At 125th Street the West Side line of the underground rapid transit system emerges from the subway and crosses the Manhattan valley on a great flying-arch steel viaduct to 135th Street, where it again enters the tunnel, and at 190th Street is more than 100 feet below the surface. The Manhattan Viaduct is a splendid example of American bridgework, and in common with all sections of this greatest engineering feat of the new century, is built to last for all time under the severest strain.



TEMPLE BETH-EL, the meeting-place of the Hebrews on 5th Avenue near 54th Street, is very effective architecturally with its golden-hued dome. Its interior is rich in columns and arches of onyx.



GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) Broadway and 10th Street was erected in 1845. It is built of white limestone in Gothic style and is one of the finest church edifices in the city. The spire is particularly graceful and contains a melodious chime of bells. A rectory, harmonious in design, adjoins the church.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL (ROMAN CATHOLIC) 5th Avenue, 50th and 51st Streets, is the most beautiful church edifice in America, and ranks with famous cathedrals in foreign lands. It is built of white marble. The structure alone cost \$2,000,000. Length, 332 feet, breadth, 174 feet. Height, 339 feet.



TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway, at the head of Wall Street. The present structure is of brown sandstone in Gothic style, and was completed in 1846. The church society is the richest in America, and maintains besides the parent church, eight chapels, schools, a dispensary hospital, and a long list of charitable enterprises.

TRINITY CHURCH INTERIOR. The bronze doors which adorn the entrance were given by William Waldorf Astor in memory of his father, John Jacob Astor. The altar and reredos were presented by John Jacob Astor and William Astor in memory of their father, William B. Astor. The reredos alone cost \$100,000.



THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS is on the 5th Avenue side of Central Park at 79th Street. The view here shown is of the newer east wing erected at a cost of \$1,000,000. The museum contains the finest collection of paintings, statuary and antiques in America. On Sunday, the building is crowded with sight-seers. Ten thousand persons frequently pass through the turnstiles in the four hours allotted to the "free" public. No art museum in the world, possibly excepting the Louvre, has surroundings so harmonious. The park on one side and the palaces of 5th Avenue on the other are fitting environment for this unequalled collection of art treasures.



GRANT'S TOMB. Claremont Heights, Riverside Drive, near 123d Street. This beautiful edifice, one of the largest monuments in the world, is 150 feet high and covers an area of 10,000 square feet, and is built of Maine white granite. The cost, \$500,000, was raised by the Grant Monument Association by voluntary contributions from over 90,000 people. The memorial was dedicated by President McKinley in 1897. Over the portico are statues of "Peace" and "Victory" by J. Massey Rhind. The remains of the great soldier and his wife lie in two red porphyry sarcophagi in a crypt under the dome.

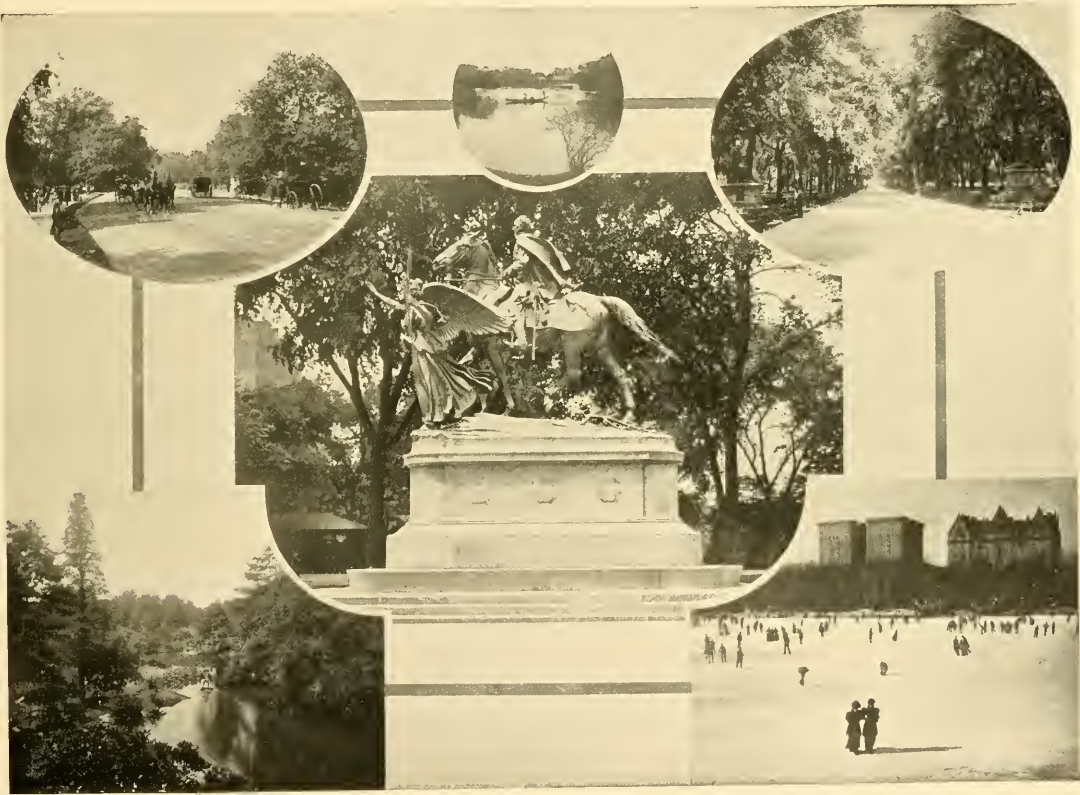


THE STATUE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, by Conradt, is of granite, and is located near the Art Museum in Central Park.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF WASHINGTON, by J. Q. A. Ward, stands at the entrance to the Sub-treasury building, formerly the City Hall, on the exact spot where Washington took the oath of office in 1789.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF PETER COOPER was designed by St. Gaudens, who was himself once a pupil at the Cooper Union in front of which the statue stands.

THE BRONZE STATUE OF NATHAN HALE, by Macmonnies, is located in City Hall Park near the spot where Hale was hanged as a spy by the British during the Revolutionary War.



CENTRAL PARK is the great playground of the city's poor as well as the rendezvous for the fashionable turnouts of the wealthy. It extends from 59th Street to 110th Street and from 5th Avenue to 8th Avenue, an area of eight hundred seventy-nine acres abounding in natural beauty. Woodland, lake, lawn and meadow unite to make this the most delightful park in the world. The center view above shows the fine equestrian statue of General Sherman recently erected at the 59th Street entrance.



COLUMBUS STATUE

THE COLUMBUS STATUE stands at the entrance to Central Park at 59th Street and 8th Avenue. It was made in Italy and erected to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the American continent.

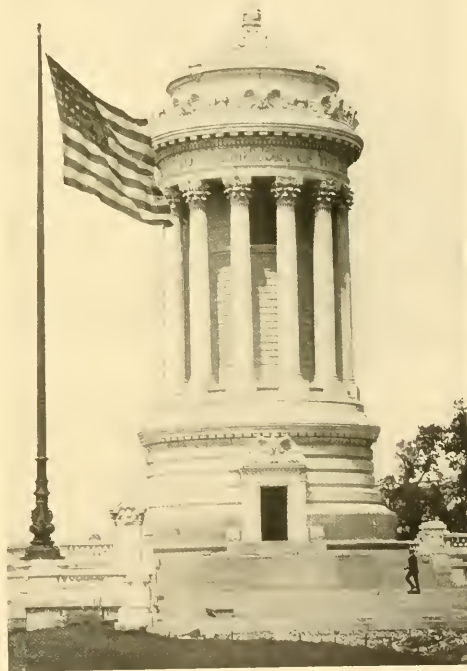


OBELISK

THE OBELISK was presented to the city by the late Khedive of Egypt in 1877. It is sixth in size of the famous Egyptian obelisks. The entire expense of its removal and erection on its present site near the Metropolitan Museum was borne by the late William H. Vanderbilt.

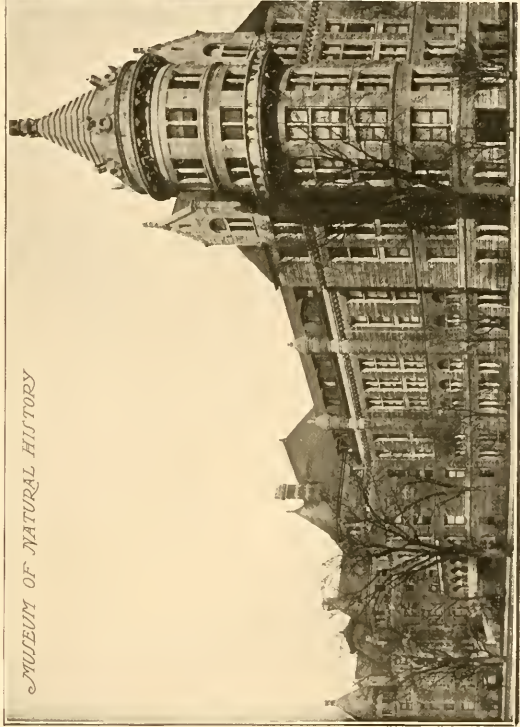


THE BARTHOLOMI STATUE stands upon Bedloe's Island, almost two miles southeast of the Battery. This colossal figure, representing Liberty Enlightening the World was presented to the people of America by the great French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi. It was erected in 1883. The torch is 306 feet above the sea.

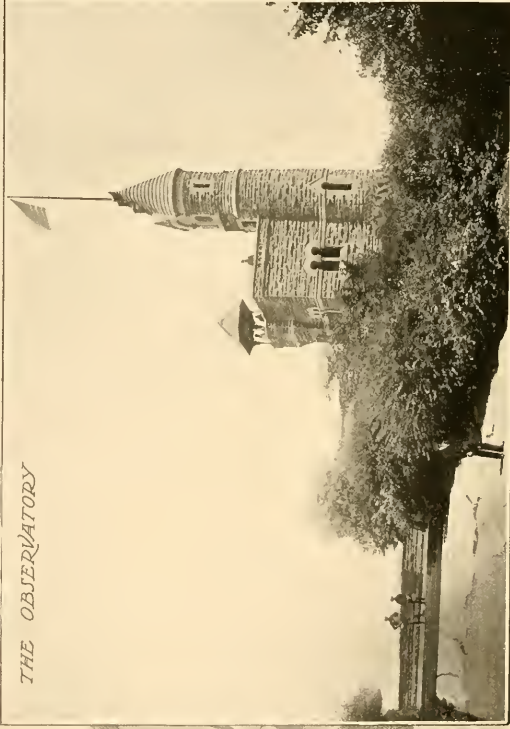


THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT. At 89th Street stands a pure white marble monument erected to the memory of the citizens of New York who took part in the Civil War. It is a circular structure, with a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high. Built by the city at a cost of \$250,000, in 1902.

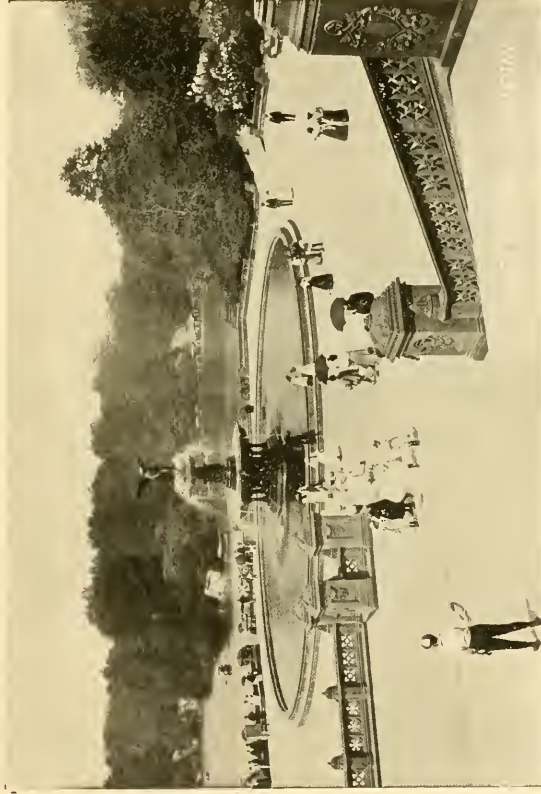
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



THE OBSERVATORY



THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY on 77th Street, extending from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, contains a valuable collection of specimens of the various departments of Natural History. Minerals, Birds, Insects, etc. THE BELVEDERE OBSERVATORY occupies the highest point of land in Central Park, and offers an extended view of the beautiful surroundings.



BETHESDA FOUNTAIN, Central Park.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Morningside Heights, Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 116th to 120th Streets. New York's foremost educational institution, founded as "King's College" in 1754, now occupies fifteen college buildings covering 18 acres. The central structure is the Low Memorial Library, erected by Seth Low in memory of his father. Cost \$1,000,000. It contains 350,000 volumes. Other buildings are the University Hall, Schermerhorn Hall (biology), Havemeyer Hall (chemistry), the Physics Building, Earl, South and Fayerweather Halls, and the Engineering Building, containing the machinery needed in practical instruction.



THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS, University Heights at Sedgwick, Aqueduct and University Avenues and East 181st Street. This semi-circular structure, over 500 feet long, is a striking feature of the New York University, the library of which institution it half-surrounds. It contains 150 eight-foot panels which will ultimately be inscribed with the names of departed great Americans. The first five names selected were: Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Franklin and Grant. The building cost \$250,000 and was the gift of Miss Helen Gould to the University.



THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL MUSEUM, Bronx Park. This Museum contains collections of Economic Botany, showing the processes of manufacture and the uses to which the many vegetable products are put, also collections of Scientific Botany, including the splendid Torrey Herbarium deposited by Columbia University and valued at \$175,000. The conservatories contain thousands of growing plants, shrubs and trees, gathered from all quarters of the globe at enormous expense in many instances. The Garden in which the Museum is situated is the equal of the Kew Gardens of London, or the Jardin des Plantes of Paris.







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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